

TWO NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN DRYOPOIDEA (COLEOPTERA).

By E. H. ZECK.

(Text-figures 1-4.)

Since the last paper on "Four New Species of Australian Dryopidae", by Carter and Zeck, which was published in the AUSTRALIAN ZOOLOGIST, vol. ix, pt. ii, 1938, various changes have taken place in the classification of this group of beetles.⁽¹⁾

The family Dryopidae, as then understood, was included in the superfamily DIVERSICORNIA by Imms, and in the superfamily ELATEROIDEA by Tillyard. The Elminae, then a subfamily of the Dryopidae, have now the status of family rank and are included in the superfamily DRYOPOIDEA.

The two new species, now described, belong to the family Elmidae.

Genus AUSTROLIMNIUS Carter and Zeck, 1929.⁽²⁾

AUSTROLIMNIUS ISDELLENSIS, sp. nov.

(Figs. 1 and 2.)

Widely obovate, subnitid above, head and prothorax black, the latter with apex reddish; elytra black with about basal fourth dark ochreous, underside black. Antennae, tibiae and tarsi reddish.

Prothorax rounded, and only slightly produced at apex, front angles obtuse, widest behind middle, sides rounded, base wider than apex, lateral carinae slightly bisinuate, converging somewhat towards apex, median impression (sulcus) shallow, widest at base and narrowing at about basal fourth and again at apex; surface minutely and shallowly punctate, covered with scattered, fine, recumbent hairs.

Elytra widest behind middle, carinae distinctly raised, inner pairs serrulate, margin strongly serrate. Seriate punctures shallow. Intervals minutely punctate. Surface covered with short recumbent hairs.

Prosternal process bisinuate at sides, sub-acute at apex.

Dimensions: 0.9 × 0.5 mm.

Habitat: North-western Australia; limestone tributary of left bank of the Isdell River (10 miles from mouth of river in Walcott Inlet). September 1, 1943. Dr. Consett Davis. One specimen only on roots of water plant.

Seen from above, this species, in outline, comes near to *Austrolimnius suffusus* C. and Z., and *A. victoriensis* C. and Z., but its form is much wider and its legs are unusually stout. It is the smallest Australian species of the genus.

Holotype in Coll. Zeck.

Genus KINGOLUS Carter and Zeck, 1929.⁽³⁾

KINGOLUS DAVISI, sp. nov.

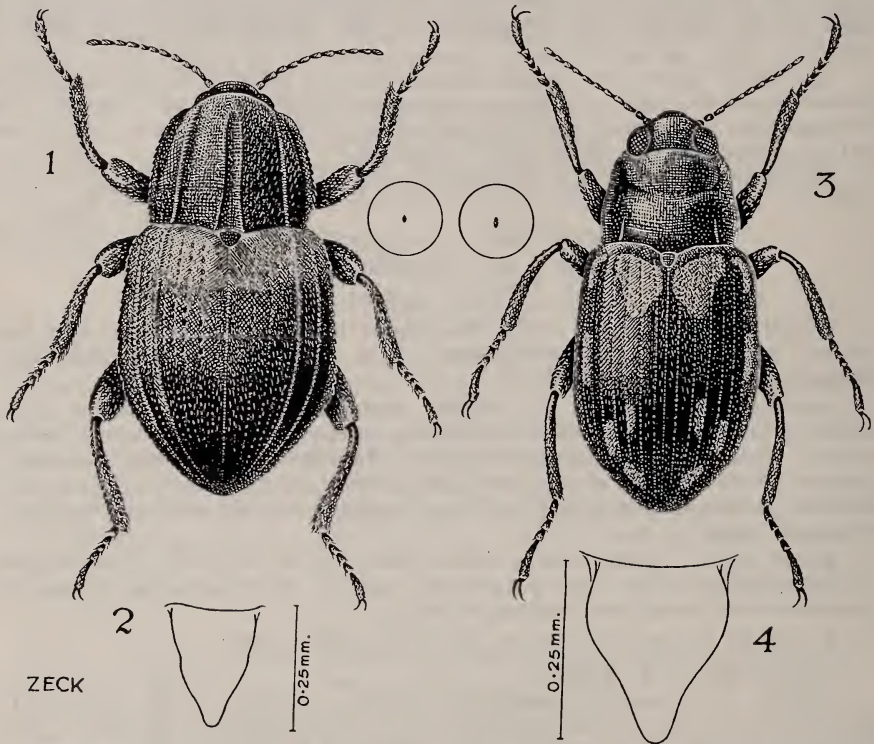
(Figs. 3 and 4.)

Rather elongate, narrowly obovate, subnitid violet-bronze above; antennae and tarsi brownish, femora and tibiae darker. Each elytron bears six dark-ochreous markings, three narrow lateral, one in third interval at about apical third, one apical and a large basal one adjoining suture.

Head black, with metallic bronze sheen, finely punctate, with fine white hairs.

Prothorax sub-bilobed, anterior part not entirely divided from the posterior by shallow transverse depressions, meeting shallowly at the middle, apex sub-truncate, widest behind middle, sides lightly and evenly rounded, narrower anteriorly than posteriorly, lateral border very narrow, finely granulate with scattered, fine whitish hairs and with small, widely spaced punctures, margins entire. Scutellum sub-triangular, with rounded sides and apex.

Elytra wider than prothorax at base, widest at about apical third, striate-punctate, elytral striae shallow and punctures small, fine scattered punctures in intervals, the whole bearing distinct recumbent whitish hairs.



Figs. 1-4.—1. *Austrolimnius isdellensis* Zeck. Type. 2. *Austrolimnius isdellensis* Zeck. Sternal process. 3. *Kingolus davisi* Zeck. Type. 4. *Kingolus davisi* Zeck. Sternal process.

Underside black, minutely punctate, and covered with scattered whitish hairs; prosternal process densely so, prosternum smooth laterally, minutely tomentose. Prosternal process sub-triangular, sinuate at sides, narrowing to a sub-acute apex.

Dimensions: 1.4×0.6 mm.

Habitat: North Queensland, Wild River, Ravenshoe. April, 1943. Consett Davis. Three examples and a fragment are before me. Seen from above, this species, in outline, comes closest to *Kingolus metallicus* King and *K. tyrrhenus* C. and Z. This species is named in honour of its discoverer, the late Dr. Consett Davis.

It is the smallest species of the genus and is readily distinguished from other members by the six ochraceous markings on each elytron.

Holotype in Coll. Zeck.

References.

- (¹) HINTON, H. E. (1939).—"An enquiry into the natural classification of the Dryopoidea, based partly on a study of the internal anatomy", *Trans. R. ent. Soc.*, 89, pp. 33-184.
 (²) CARTER, H. J., and ZECK, E. H. (1929).—"A Monograph of the Australian Dryopidae (Order Coleoptera)", *Aust. Zool.*, vi, pt. 1, p. 61.
 (³) CARTER, H. J., and ZECK, E. H.—*L.c.*, p. 53.

A NEW AQUARIUM FISH FROM NORTH QUEENSLAND.

By G. P. WHITLEY, F.R.Z.S.

(Contribution from The Australian Museum, Sydney.)

In November, 1947, an attractive aquarium fish was introduced to the notice of Sydney fish-fanciers from the Coen district, North Queensland. The novelty reminded them somewhat of the Cichlids, being prettily patterned and similarly shaped, actively moving all the time and chasing one another as if to make a grab as the Cichlids do. But the Cichlidae are mostly native to South America and Africa and do not occur in Australian rivers, and it was soon evident that ours was a Terapontid fish.

Thanks to Mr. W. C. Roberts, of Austral Aquariums, and Mr. J. C. Woore (whose cousin had originally collected the fishes in Queensland), I saw the living fishes and received a specimen for the Australian Museum. On investigation this species proved to be a new one and is named below.

Family TERAPONTIDAE.

Genus *LEIOPOTHERAPON* Fowler, 1931.*Leiopotherapon suavis*, sp. nov.

Br., 6; D.xii, 14; A.iii, 11; P., 16; V.i, 5; C., 15 branched rays. L. lat., 53. Sc., c.50. Tr., 10/1/20.

Head (22 mm.) 2.8, depth (25) 2.4 in standard length (62). Eye equal to maxillary (7), greater than interorbital which equals snout (5), the latter 2 in postorbital (10).

Head rather pointed, profile obliquely sloping, not concave before eyes. Preopercle serrated, other opercles and the preorbital entire. Lower opercular spine barely reaching opercular lobe. Top, bottom and front of head before eyes naked, rest scaly. Cheek-scales in seven rows below eyes. Posterior nostril large and circular, well separated from the inconspicuous anterior nostril. Some pores around preorbital and mucous canals each side of the broadly convex interorbital. Lips normal; jaws subequal. Premaxillary pedicels more than half eye. Gape oblique. Angle of maxillary not covered by lip and not reaching eye. A single row of conic teeth around each jaw with interior bands of villiform ones crossing symphyses. Vomer and palatines toothless. Gill-openings wide, gill-membranes united across narrow isthmus. Body deep, compressed, covered with sculptured ctenoid scales. Supracleithrum covered by scales, ending with few denticles. Lateral line complete with simple tubes. Dorsal and to a less extent anal with basal scaly sheaths. Dorsal spines heteracanth, last ray divided to base. Sixth to eighth dorsal spines longest but shorter than the rays, penultimate spine longer than last. Soft dorsal and anal convex. Second anal spine longest; last anal ray divided to base. Upper pectoral rays longest. Ventrals pointed, reaching vent. Caudal truncate.